

NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER
W. R. HEARST.

AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

AN AMERICAN INTERNAL POLICY.

- FIRST—PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC FRANCHISES.
- SECOND—DESTRUCTION OF CRIMINAL TRUSTS.
- THIRD—A GRADUATED INCOME TAX.
- FOURTH—ELECTION OF SENATORS BY THE PEOPLE.
- FIFTH—NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.
- SIXTH—CURRENCY REFORM.

SAVE THE BABIES.

Summer is coming—the time of freedom and pleasure for the well-to-do, of gasping misery for the prisoners of poverty, of disease and death for the children of the poor. What can we do to save some of the babies' lives that will flicker out if we neglect them?

There are plenty of things to be done. Mr. Nathan Straus, for instance, has saved thousands of children in past Summers, as the mortality statistics show, by the simple plan of putting pure sterilized milk within their reach. He is ready to do it again this year. The Park Board has given the necessary permits for the distribution of the milk in the parks, and has asked to be allowed to put up special booths for the purpose in the parks.

The Mayor, we believe, has not yet found time to pass upon the subject. No doubt he is in favor of helping the babies, and will do his share as soon as he can reach the subject. Here is a private citizen who is willing to do, at his own expense, what really ought to be done by the city.

Since the city is not allowed to indulge in paternalism toward children, but only toward trotting horses, let us be glad that an individual can be found to undertake the work.

If there were booths in Central Park, supplying the necessary foods for delicate children at a merely nominal cost, thousands of mothers now shut into the tenements would go to the Park for the day during the hot months, taking their children with them. They cannot possibly go now because they cannot afford the price charged for the trash sold at the stands run for profit, and would not impose it upon their babies if they could, and because in hot weather it is impossible to take milk from home and keep it from spoiling. Young infants require to be fed every two hours. The mother in the lower part of the city simply cannot take such a child to Central Park, for she would have to start home to feed it as soon as she got there.

A failure to permit such a public benefaction as Mr. Straus is anxious to bestow would be an outrage. It is not to be imagined that the city authorities can be guilty of it.

MYS. MAYBRICK,
AND OTHER
THINGS.

The case of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, who has passed ten years of a life sentence in an English prison charged with poisoning her husband, is familiar to every newspaper reader. She is an American. Three Presidents have appeared in her behalf. President McKinley has only recently written a letter asking the British officials to pardon her, and there is a possibility that she will be given her freedom. To-morrow's issue of the Sunday Journal will contain an interview with Mrs. Maybrick, being the only statement given to any newspaper since her incarceration.

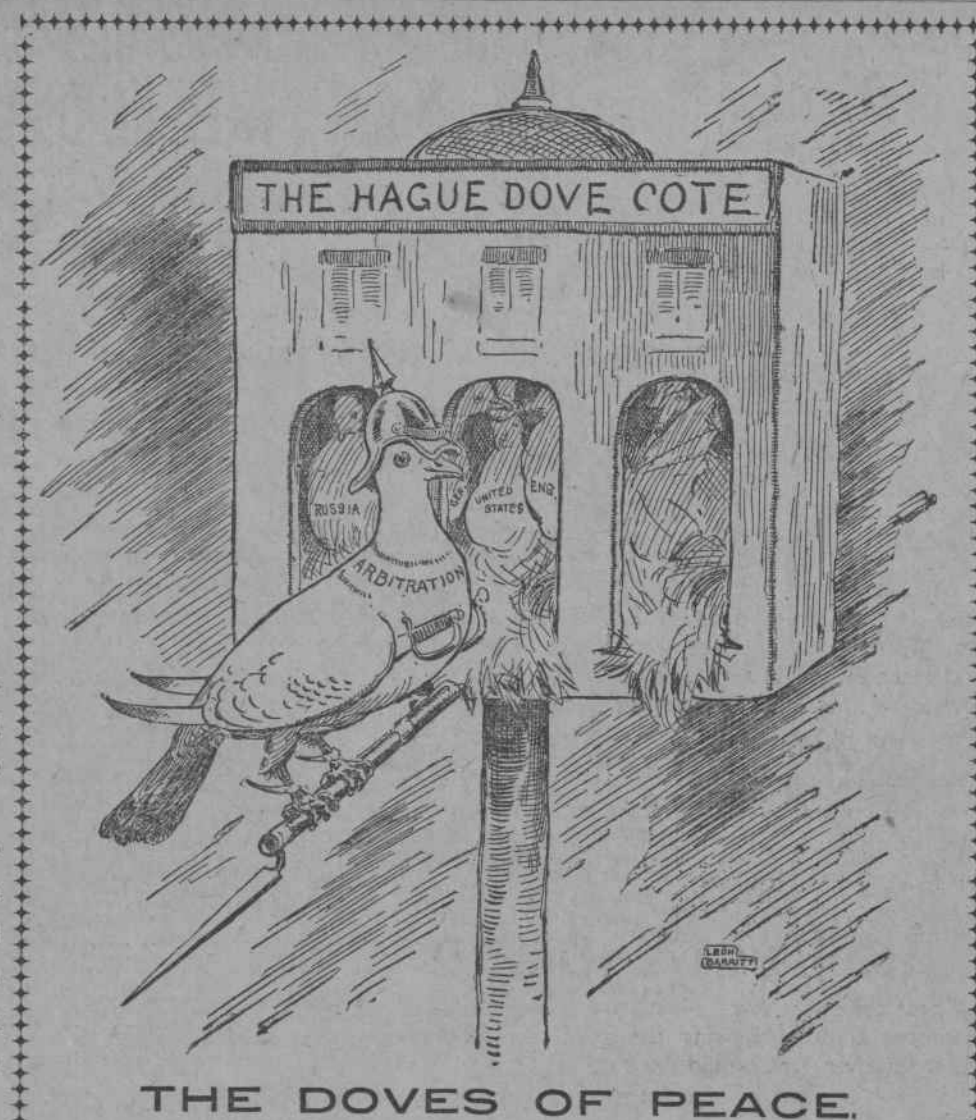
REFLECTIONS
OF AN
ABSENTEE
LANDLORD.

In his sketch of the life of his great-grandfather, John Jacob Astor, the butcher's boy of Waldorf, who came over to this country in the steerage a hundred years ago and founded the Astor fortunes, he presents the best claim his family possesses to esteem. John Jacob Astor was a man—a genuine, normal human being, who faced the world and conquered it, who managed great enterprises, made far-reaching plans and carried them out. Unfortunately he was too successful. He founded an estate that has overshadowed and crushed his descendants. Occasionally one of them has struggled from under the superincumbent mass of riches, as Colonel John Jacob Astor did last Summer, but the logical effect of the preposterous accumulation of Astor wealth is seen in William Waldorf—a mere appendage to a money bag, destitute of any of the human sympathies that connect men with men, and spending his useless life in "meanly admiring mean things."

Mr. Astor frankly announces his respect for wealth, and speaks contemptuously of the United States as "the poor man's country." It happens that some of the poorest of the people of this poor man's country are working to support Mr. Astor, who is essentially, from the economic point of view, simply a pauper in receipt of outdoor relief from the actual workers who contribute to his maintenance. Under the circumstances of abuse is "enough to make one wish to abandon such a country," is heartily reciprocated. Some day the people of New York will become tired of sending their earnings across the Atlantic to be used against themselves, and they will find some way of cutting off their subsidies to parasitic absentee landlords. When that time comes Mr. Astor will have an opportunity to test the pleasures of life in a rich man's country without the contributions drawn from a poor man's country. Manhattan Island real estate is not easily transported to England.

AN EXTRAORDINARY
STRIKE.

The dispatches tell us that there really has been a strike in the Paris post office. Owing to the refusal of the Senate to vote an increase in pay the whole force, numbering 3,000 men, stopped work. As a result there were no mail deliveries for a day. Even the embassies did not receive their letters. It is doubtful if such a state of things could occur in any nation but France—and France it is at present situated. One of the chief



THE DOVES OF PEACE.

advantages of national control of public utilities is that strikes of Government employees are almost unknown, if not impossible. This Parisian case is the exception that proves the rule.

In this affair the French authorities made threats. The Premier said that the Government would yield to no intimidation, and that if the postmen did not resume work they would be replaced by others. Later on the Government decided to punish the leaders severely. But the postmen created havoc in business circles for a whole day.

It all shows the weakness of the present Government of France.

NOTHING
BUT
PLATT.

In every article discussing the extra session and the amendments to the Ford Franchise Tax bill before the Governor issued his proclamation could be found the following astonishing array of "ifs":

"If Mr. Platt does not agree to the Governor's amendments to the Ford bill the original measure will be signed."

"If Mr. Platt will not consent to accept the Governor's views there will be no extra session."

"If Mr. Platt is satisfied with the mode of assessment the bill will go through, but if Mr. Platt is not consulted about every detail then there is no use to talk about reconvening the Legislature."

This state of affairs does not astonish the Journal in the least, but it must surprise the pure-minded, unsullied citizens who voted for Roosevelt because they knew he had the courage to cut loose from a corrupt Boss, at whose hands he accepted a gubernatorial nomination.

When the Governor urged the passage of the Ford bill he knew as well as he does now that Platt and the corporations represented by him objected to it. Despite their opposition he wrote two messages urging the Legislature to act favorably on the bill. No sooner was the measure ready for the Governor's signature than Platt and his lieutenants and the whole brood of yawping corporation lawyers swooped down upon Albany. Publicly they told Roosevelt that the Ford bill was unjust and unconstitutional. Privately they must have told him that his political future was in peril, for he reversed himself with the celerity of a backwoods Justice of the Peace, and promised to take the sting out of the bill.

So we have an extra session at great cost to the taxpayers, and the spectacle of the whole legislative machinery of the State put in motion by a high-minded reform Governor to appease the wrath of an unscrupulous Boss, whose clients are the tax-dodging corporations of the State.

A CITY
ON
STRIKE.

The citizens of Wheeling, W. Va., have shown their sympathy with the striking street car men by refusing to patronize the trolley lines. This novel boycott includes all classes. The people wear a button with the inscription: "I'll walk."

The strikers are contending for nine hours' work a day at 20 cents an hour. The company put on non-union men rather than accede to the demands.

Now that the patrons of the street car lines have taken sides with the workmen, the loss the company is sustaining may force a settlement of the trouble. An attack on the corporate pocket is the best answer to make to corporate injustice, particularly when the attack comes from the masses of the people who have no other interest in the controversy than the desire to see the employees fairly treated.

The striking street car men at Wheeling have the additional claim on public sympathy that they are union men who have combined to secure by peaceful means their rights from a corporation which seeks to oppress them by making them work long hours at poor wages.

The Anti-Expansion Humbug.

[Pawtucket (R. I.) Tribune.] The New York Journal calls attention to the remarkable and indisputable fact that every one of these great anti-expansionists who are now crying out for the "freedom" of the Philippines are the very same fellows who opposed the interference of this country when we sought to aid the Cubans to gain their freedom. What a set of precious humbugs they are!

The Journal's Battle for the People.

Editor of the New York Journal: If the common people only realized that the Journal and the Examiner are the only two great dailies in the world fighting their battles in the only effective way (for public ownership), their response would overwhelm you.

GREEN MAJORS.

No. 65 West Eleventh street, New York City, May 11.

MORE FAIRY TREES OF JAPAN.

Of the American Art Galleries Kuschibiki and Arai have made a garden. They are Japanese. They have gathered trees the leaves of which are persistent, that remain green in the winter, that stay the summer garden in the sunlight of New Year's Day.

They have selected these trees among the secret, for the scarce in everything is, despite all that may be said to the contrary, almost always the beautiful. Using their knowledge of the marvels of horticulture, of its re-forming and recoloring of natural branches and foliage, they have made a painter's garden.

They have made a vast palette of green colors, from black green to tender green, graduated through the bluish green of the juniper, the gold green of the cryptomeria and all the variegations of palm, holly, aucuba, which in the absence of flowers give with the pallor of their leaves the illusion of flowers.

In that garden the trees are art objects. They have elegant branches, they are prettily formed or deformed, they are coquettishly adorned. One may see them again with closed eyes and thing of conquering them, like the scarce things hidden on the shelves of dealers in bric-a-brac. Every one of them may be placed in one's room, as if it were a netsuke, a snuff bottle or an ivory carving of Japan's Olympus.

Trees—the rarest and the costliest—are not enough. Kuschibiki and Arai have caused to appear on all sides of the garden, in the green of the foliage, pieces of bronze, of curved stone and of falience. At a trellis is a lantern of the Ashikaga period. On stairs are two Foo dogs, grinning. At the place where the shadow of a Chabo-Hiba, eight centuries old, ends is a bronze crane, tall, slight, palpitating in its immobility. Then there are other stone lanterns, other bronze cranes, and large vessels of Umari were decorated with the achievements of the gods.

It is an admirable garden of that artistic land wherein the least interesting farmer, having eyes for other things than crops, makes a cascade with two or three stones in the field, plants in it an apricot the flowers of which are double, and enjoys for hours the bloom of his tree above the music of the water, like a painter or a poet.

Takagi showed me collections in small volumes of sketches by Hokusai. The fifth volume has this preface: "The flower of the garden of prunes the flower of the cherry of Sudenstsumi, the festoons of vistraria of Kameda, the flowers of hadji, the asters of Tarashima are visited by crowds in the Spring and in the Autumn. Crowds come from long distances to admire them. Near there lives Hokusai, whose glory surpasses the fragrance of the five gardens in bloom."

Takagi said: "Gardeners have trained trees into the shapes that Hokusai in his admirable paintings invented. I know that you say that nature imitates art, that the landscape in Fontainebleau

Depew's Views on Carnegie Challenged.

Editor of the New York Journal: I notice an account of what Depew says concerning Carnegie, headed, "Depew Says Carnegie Will Not Give All." Mr. Depew says that the twelve million dollars given by Carnegie to charitable purposes is no great achievement. Now, there is no mistake whatever of the public disapproving with Mr. Depew. It has never been generally known until now of Mr. Carnegie's generosity. He has earned his money and has given very liberally. Mr. Depew has been supported and backed by the Vanderbilts for years and has accumulated wealth. He tells what a friend of his has given for charitable purposes. Will he tell what he has done for charity? I never heard of his doing anything.

ADMIRER OF CARNEGIE.

Heartily for Bryan.

Editor of the New York Journal: The article by George Fred Williams in the Journal on W. J. Bryan as a "Presidential Possibility" will settle, as far as the honest supporters of the Chicago platform are concerned, who will be the nominee of the Democratic party in 1900. He at one bold stroke brushes aside all possibilities by asserting that William J. Bryan "is as near a Presidential certainty as human affairs permit." The certainty that Mr. Bryan has gained supporters since 1896 is patent to all observers.

J. V. WISE.

Morristown, N. J.

WASHINGTON.
CANAL TO COST \$100,000,000.

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN G. WALKER, Colonel Peter C. Hain and Professor Le Haupt, the members of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, will meet at the State Department to-morrow to submit to Secretary of State Hay the long-deferred report on the Nicaragua Canal. The Secretary of State will transmit the report to the White House Monday, and the President will name two additional members of the Commission, who will accompany Messrs. Walker, Hain and Haupt on a new expedition to South America for the purpose of examining both the Panama and Nicaragua routes.

Rear Admiral Walker said yesterday that the Commission's estimate of the cost of completing the canal was about \$125,000,000, and that this figure was practically a compromise one.

It was found by the Commission that the estimates of former commissions had been based on plans for a canal smaller than is now deemed advisable, so the increase in the estimates of cost is accounted for by the provisions for larger locks, greater depth of water, etc.

Admiral Walker's Commission reports that the high level and both the low level routes proposed across Nicaragua are entirely practicable.

The Commission suggests the Lull route as the most economical, but finds no other advantage in its favor.

The last River and Harbor bill authorized the President to spend all or any part of \$1,000,000 in the examination of proposed canal routes, and to carry out the letter of the law he will send a Commission to Panama and Nicaragua in the near future.

It is understood that among those under consideration for membership on the new Isthmian Canal Commission, as engineers from civil life, are Messrs. Bogue, of New York, formerly chief engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad; Morrison of New York, a prominent bridge engineer, and Noble, of Chicago, at present a member of the Deep Waterway Commission.

THESE orders were issued to-day:

NAVY—Promotions are announced to the ranks named as follows:

Captain G. W. Melville.
Lieutenant-Commanders—J. F. S. Lawrence, W. B. Caperton, G. S. Williams, R. F. Walling, T. M. Potts, E. T. Warburton, F. H. Eldridge, T. F. Burdette, E. R. Freeman, W. N. Little, W. F. Worthington, F. H. Bailey, J. M. Hodge, William Parks, C. H. Boney, R. M. Doyle, H. L. Wood, F. E. Beatty, A. Sharp, F. F. Fletcher, W. S. Hughes, N. R. Usher, C. Laird, C. M. Winslow, G. G. Cutler, Y. Noel, L. S. K. Reeves, H. T. Cleaver, S. Potter, A. V. Zane, A. B. Canaga, W. C. Eaton, E. J. Dorn, W. R. A. Rooney, J. N. Rolier, G. S. Ransom.
Lieutenants—W. J. Terhune, W. S. Crosey and G. W. Danforth.
Civil Engineer A. C. Levering has been detached from the Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to special duty at New London, Conn.

Lieutenant F. Swift, on the completion of his sick leave, will proceed to the Pensacola.

ARMY—Second Lieutenant G. L. Johnson, 15th Infantry, is transferred to the 11th Infantry.

Captain Amos W. Kimball, now at San Francisco, will report for temporary duty as Quartermaster at the Presidio.

Leave of absence for several days is granted First Lieutenant C. R. Williams, First Cavalry.

Captain W. E. Purvance, now at Fort McPherson, will report to Major P. H. Ray for assignment to duty as Chief Surgeon, District of Northern Alaska.

Major John A. Logan, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged, to take effect this date.

THE action of the New York G. A. R. Encampment at Syracuse in adopting a resolution requesting the resignation or removal of Pension Commissioner Evans has aroused Republican managers, and rumors of the prospective resignation of the Commissioner are in circulation. Several prominent Republicans have learned that the action of the New York Encampment is to be duplicated shortly, when the Illinois G. A. R. has its annual meeting.

The chief complaint against Commissioner Evans is that he is refusing to act on total disability cases resulting from the Spanish war, for the alleged purpose of making a record. Many discharged soldiers from all over the country are writing to Cabinet officers and the White House, complaining that they are destitute and unable, because of wounds, to earn livings. The military hospital at Washington Barracks has taken in a score or more of District ex-volunteers who are entitled to pensions, but are unable to secure them.

Delegations from a dozen States will call on the President next week to request Commissioner Evans's removal. The report to-night is that he may resign to avoid the storm.

Henry Clay Evans is from Tennessee. He was an Assistant Postmaster-General under Harrison. He was a candidate for the Vice-Presidential nomination at St. Louis in 1896 and for a Cabinet office under McKinley. He is the most conspicuous Southern Republican in the Federal service.

THE War Department has succeeded in punishing two of the members of General Miles's staff. Lieutenant Colonel Marion P. Maus, Inspector-General with General Miles during the Spanish war, and until recently at army headquarters, has been transferred as Inspector-General to the Department of California.

Colonel Maus was one of the officers mentioned by name and criticised by the Wade court of inquiry. It was alleged against Colonel Maus that he had not called attention to Major Daly's report on embalmed beef at Chickamauga last October. General Corbin was immediately for failing to send it immediately to Inspector-General Breckinridge, which was the proper military course for it to take.

Major John D. Black, also of General Miles staff, is among the first of the veterans of the civil war to be mustered out, because he was rated a Miles man.

ARTISTIC GARDEN IN THE
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES.

A Chabo-Hiba, of the Hachikobore shape, has volcanic stones at its roots and literally grows out of the pot. Another has taken a singular unclimbed shape. The costliest in the collection is over six feet high. It has a record dating from the Kamakura period, in the twelfth century. If one could only understand what it has to tell!

There is an Eukyanthus Japonicus, with white, bell-shaped, small flowers, that is enchanting. It is more than a century old, and it realizes in its shape a painting by Korin, famous as Raphael.

There are ferns built in the shape of a Chinese pagoda of five stories; a sago palm grown in the



THREE JAPANESE TREES WITH PEDIGREES.

Galleries are trees trained in shapes that poets and painters invented. The Jikkai shape is conical, the Mikoshi shape is that of a plant that is always placed behind a statue or a lantern, wherefore only its top branches appear; the Kengai shape is that of a tree overhanging a cliff; the Nakani shape is that of a tree growing on an island, wherefore its branches overhang the water; the Negami shape is that of a plant having its roots exposed.

All these shapes are in the garden formed by Kuschibiki and Arai in the American Art Galleries. Fascinating in all of them is the Chabo-Hiba, that has made of me a pagan. I know a little girl of fifteen months who sings and murmurs to a Chabo-Hiba as if it were full of fairies. A Chabo-Hiba, in the garden, is in the Jikkai shape, and has all its roots exposed. Another of the same shape resembles a pyramid, and shows the lower part only of its trunk. Another, of the Kengai shape, grows with a mate in a wooden bucket. The Japanese make of this a wedding gift.

AGUINALDO.

Aguinaldo, on a Summer's day,
Raked the meadows sweet with hay.
That is, raked them as he ran,
Pursued by the American.

Of course, the job was incomplete,
Because he raked them with his feet.
He paused for breath beneath a tree;
"Oh! but I'm tired out!" quoth he.

"Two hundred miles, so I infer
From my o'erworked cyclometer.

"Two hundred miles since sun-up—gee!
These sports will be the death of me.

"And records!—at the rate I've run
I've broken every doggone one!

"Can't even rest my bones a spell—
I say with Sherman, 'War is hell!'

"It's worse, I guess, because down there
They must have camp stools or a chair

"Or some old-fashioned kinds of seats
Where one may loaf between the beats.

"Hark! there's another Funston shriek!
I guess I'd better smook a sneek.
"Of all his words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these, 'I'm scouting again!'"
—JOHART, in Baltimore American.

shape of a lion's mane; a pine with its roots in the air; a Punic (Yamatun), the trunks of which seem dead and are full of fresh buds; a maple, pink and red, exquisitely formed; a Biakudan taken from the foot of Fuji Yama.

There is an Acre Hatanuyuki, the leaves of which are tinged with frost forever. There are miniature gardens, miniature plants, miniature trees in miniature dishes. All the trees in the collection are, of course, dwarfed by dint of patient art. In an arbor a young Japanese girl greets visitors with tea that she makes herself, and sweet paste. Her smile is ingenious, and it is, like the trees, a work of art.

It is said to think that all the trees, statuettes, vases and even the arbor of the garden are to be sold by auction in the American Art Galleries on May 23 and May 24, in the afternoon. Miss Chrysanthemum will vanish when Mr. Kibbe's hammer falls on the arbor. She was not essential to this description of the garden, but Corot painting it would not have omitted to paint her.

HENRI PENE DU BOIS.

Franchises in Philadelphia.

Editor of the New York Journal: The original street car companies of Philadelphia obtained franchises for 999 years. With one exception the par of their stock is \$50. In most cases, however, the stockholders were called upon for but a part of this amount, say \$20 to \$35 a share. They are now united, mainly in one ownership, the Philadelphia Traction Company, which has substituted electricity for horses, with new cars and new rails. Its stock is quoted at 67. But the several original companies are still in existence, owning nothing but the franchises pure and simple. Yet last week, under the head of "Inactive Street Railways," I noticed the following quotations:

	Par.	Last Sale.	Bid.
Germanstown	50	150 1/2	143 1/4
Frankford & Southwark	50	450	450
Green & Coates	50	154	151
Second & Third	50	301 1/4	..
Thirteenth & Fifteenth	50	310	..
West Philadelphia	50	253 1/2	252
Haddington Passenger	50	75	..
Lehigh Avenue	300	43	50
Lombard & South	15	90 1/4	..
Phila. & G. Ferry	25	100	..
Phila. City	25	210	..
Ridge Avenue	25	306 1/4	..
Union	50	247 1/2	..

There seems to be matter here both for the serious minded and the evilly disposed.

J. C. DEBARROW.